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#### New States.

Following the Vest and Hoarline of political thought. Congressman HEPBURN of Iowa. a Republican, attempts to legislate for the unknown conditions of a remote future by proposing a Constitutional Amendment providing that it shall require a three-fourths vote of the Senate and House to admit as a new State any territory which was not part of the United States and under its sovereignty on the first day of January, 1898.

That is to say, Congressman HEPBURN would make two classes of outlying islands, with respect to their admission to the

If the Hawaiian islands, or the island of Porto Rico, or the island of Luzon, should become fit for admission to the Union fifty years or a hundred years hence, Mr. HEP BURN'S proposed Constitutional Amendment would require a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a three-fourths vote in the House to create the new State.

On the other hand, if the island of Attou in the Aleutian archipelago, or the Rat islands, or the Andreanofski islands, should by some unexpected freak of evolution become at some distant day proper candidates for admission to the Union, in they would come by a mere majority vote of each House of Congress.

The difference in Mr. HEPBURN'S proposed classification is simply this: Attou, the Rat islands and the Andreanofski islands were under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States on Jan. 1. 1898, while Hawaii, Porto Rico and Luzon were not.

These propositions to arrange the future by statute or Constitutional Amendment are all unphilosophical even to childishness.

The only question now before Congress concerning the admission of any State concerns New Mexico. Bills for the admission of New Mexico have been introduced in the House by Mr. FEROUSSON and Mr. BROD-ERICK, and in the Senate by Mr. ELKINS.

That proposed measure of admission will be duly considered and decided on its merits; and so will all subsequent propositions to create new States, this year, or next year, or after some of Mr. HEPBURN's greatgreat-grandchildren have helped to build up in Luzon or in Attou an American community worthy of a star in the flag.

# The Latest Phase of the Dreyfus Affair.

The debate on Monday in the Chamber of Denuties on the position taken by the Dupuy Cabinet with relation to the Drevfus case and the subsequent vote of confidence will be regarded with regret by those Americans who, in spite of the unfriendliness evinced toward us by a great many Frenchmen during the recent war with Spain, sincerely desire the stability of republican institutions in France. The condition of that stability is the subordination of the military to the civil power. Such subordination was promised by the present Cabinet when it took office, but it seems that the promise is not to be fulfilled.

What has happened is this: The Court

of Cassation, the supreme court of appeal from all military as well as civil tribunals, has called upon the Minister of War to submit to it all the papers bearing upon the Dreyfus affair, including not only those that were privately exhibited to the court martial which condemned that officer, but also those which that body was not suffered to inspect, yet which are alleged to justify the military authorities in their stubborn opposition to revision. It now appears that M. DE FREYCINET, the Minister of War, has refused to obey the mandate of the court. He did not shrink from telling the Chamber of Deputies on Monday that he was absolutely determined not to submit the batch of secret documents in the case on the ground that they contained, so he asserted, papers affecting the security of the nation. He added that, if the Chamber did not approve of his attitude, he was willing to resign. A little later the Premier, M. Dupuy, defending his colleague, said that the Government would not communicate the secret documents to the court or to the counsel for the efence unless the Government were absolutely assured that their contents would never be publicly divulged. As M. DE FREY-CINET'S refusal was not thus qualified, it is evident that no guarantees of secreey which the court or the counsel for the defence could give would satisfy the present Cabinet. Now, the right of the highest court of appeal to examine evidence alleged to be essential to the ascertainment of the facts in a case under review is clearly set forth in the French code and is disputed by no member of the French bar; nevertheless, on Monday the Cabinet, frankly avowing their resolve to violate the law and to se at naught the court's authority, deflantly asked the members of the Chamber what they were going to do about it. The Chamber, by a vote of 370 against 80, replied

In order to explain this extraordinary conduct on the part of the Chamber of Deputies, we should recall the proceedings in the Court of Cassation, and point out how, through the elimination of one piece of alleged incriminatory evidence after another, the onus of the offence has been shifted from the unfortunate DREYFUS to his desperate accusers. The Court of Cassation might have confirmed the sentence against DREYFUS. or it might have annulled the sentence and ordered him to be set at liberty on the ground that a fundamental French statute had been violated by condemning him upon evidence which neither he nor his counsel was permitted to inspect. Next to the confirmation of the sentence, the general staff would have preferred its annulment on the ground stated, for then they could have averted further inquiry, and, although they would have been forced to reinstate DREY-FUS in his military rank, they could have put him out of the way by ordering him to Tunis, to Tonquin, or to Madagascar. In that event, DREYFUS would have rested forever under the cloud attaching to a verdict of "not proven;" the Court of Cassation would have suffered in public esteem for liberating on a technicality an officer

that they should do nothing about it, but

approved the attitude of the Government.

believed to be guilty of treason; and the military authorities would have permanently escaped a thorough probing of their performances. The Court of Cassation, howover, determined that it would discover, not only whether DREYFUS were guilty of the offence charged, but also, if he were isnocent, who it was that, according to the published statement of Col. SCHWARTZKOP-PEN, had communicated the secrets of the French Army to one or more foreign powers. The court accordingly arranged to institute, on its own account, an independent

and exhaustive investigation of the whole affair, so that DREYFUS, If innocent, should be not only released, but absolved in the eyes of all the world, through the production of the real criminals. No sooner had this decision been arrived at than the military authorities began secretly to quake and outwardly to bluster, for they were aware that a series of incldents had caused the intelligent portion of the public to believe that DREVFUS had been made a scapegoat for the crimes of others, and to suspect that he was the victim of a conspiracy in high places.

The incidents to which we refer were these: In the first place, the so-called bordereau is now so generally held to have been written by ESTERHAZY that the enemies of DREYFUS have ceased to adduce it against the accused; secondly, it is now known that the phrase "canaille de D-, contained in a certain document, was not shown to the members of the court-martial. but was mendaciously read to them by the then Minister of War as if it ran "canaille de DREYPUS;" thirdly, the officer who now pretends that a confession was made to him by Dreyrus is declared on the highest authority to have said at the time that no

confession was made; fourthly, the document produced by Col. HENRY after th court-martial to strengthen successive Cabinets in the resolve not to permi a revision of the Dreyfus sentence, the document which M. CAVAIGNAC, in his notorious speech before the Chamber of Deputies, put forward as the most conclusive proof of DREYFUS'S guilt, was soon after confessed to be a forgery by HEXRy himself, who sealed his confession by suicide. Such having been the fate of successive attempts to justify the sentence pronounced by the court-martial it became evident to the real criminals, and to their accomplices before or after the fact, that not DREYFUS, but they themselves would ultimately suffer by the impartia

and rigorous inquiry to be instituted by the Court of Cassation. To them, therefore it has seemed to be a matter of life and death to limit the field of inquiry by asserting that there exists against Dreyfus incriminatory evidence never before heard of, but that, out of regard to the safety of the republic, they must refuse to divulge it. The obvious and expected effect of this recalcitrant attitude on the part of the Minister of War, in which, it will be observed, he is sustained by an overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies, will be to force the Court of Cassation to confine itself to the announcement that, while the sentence against DREYPUS must

What then is the significance of the deplorable spectacle witnessed on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies? It is this: No fewer than 370 chosen representatives of the French electors have defiantly made themselves accessories in an attempt to shield from exposure the authors of the despicable plot to degrade and ruin an innocent man. If the actual principles and present temper of the French people are fairly represented by these Deputies, who vere returned last May, the inference is that for the moment France is unfit for republican self-government.

be annulled on the score of irregularity,

they are unable, owing to the non-produc-

tion of called-for evidence, to designate the

real criminals.

# The Prevention of Tuberculous Disease.

One very satisfactory statement was made on Tuesday, in London, at the meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Tuberculor Diseases.

This was that the mortality from tubercuous maladies in Great Britain has been reduced 50 per cent. in the last fifty years.

The authority for this statement is Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT, Bart., M. D., one of the most eminent physicians in England. His figures are rather higher than those of other students of comparative mortality in-Great Britain, some of whom put the reduction, so far as tuberculous disease is concerned, at only 40 per cent. Whether it be 40 or 50 per cent., however, the de-

crease is certainly encouraging. Another distinguished British doctor, Sir RICHARD THORNE, has recently delivered a series of lectures on the administrative control of tuberculosis, in which he points out that this reduced mortality has not obtained in all forms of tuberculous disease, and that there is one malady, to which children are particularly subject, in which the mortality has actually increased by as much as 28 per cent, in forty years. This is the malady known as tabes mesenterica in the medical world, and as consumption of the bowels to the community generally.

"The question naturally suggests itself," says the Lancet, "why this particular form of tuberculous disease should still continue to increase very seriously among children, while pulmonary phthisis, another form of the same thing and caused by the same parasite, is as steadily decreasing."

The answer given by Sir WILLIAM BROAD BENT and Sir RICHARD THORNE in their recently published addresses on the subject is that this so-called consumption of the bowels in children is caused by cows' milk taken from cows suffering with tuberculosis. Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT goes even further and says that "the diseases of bones and joints to which children are subject are probably also traceable to milk; humpback, hip-joint disease, and the diseases of knees, elbows, &c., which cripple so many children." The distinctive bacillus of tubercle is found in the milk of the cow in one stage of the disease; and through the milk the malady is communicated to the infant consumer.

What is the remedy, or rather the method of prevention? Simply to boil the milk. Indeed, the unwholesome element in it may be destroyed by the application of a much lower degree of heat than that necessary to boil it, and when this method of sterilization is pursued the milk retains its natural taste. But neither boiling nor lesser heating will do any good if the milk is subsequently exposed to air in which tuberculous dust is floating about. Care in

keeping it covered is essential. Back of all these precautions of course is the greater desideratum—the stamping out of tuberculosis among cattle. This is problem of great practical difficulty, which does not seem very near immediate solution. Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT has called attention to the interesting fact that asses and goats are not subject to tuberculous disease, and that the milk of these animals | was prescribed by doctors of the olden time

for persons threatened with consumption. Dust and milk are the chief agents for the them innocuous we must destroy the sputa of consumptives so that the germs will not dry and get into the dust, and we must boil the milk or heat it sufficiently to sterilize it, and then look to the covering of it. There are other preventive measures, as Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT pointed out in a recent lecture at Huddersfield, which persons yet in good health would do well to adopt:

"The most effectual of these is to live, as far as possible, in tresh air day and night, summer and winter. The closely fitting windows to which we at-tach such importance are a snare and a delusion. When we are sitting in a room with a fire, if at cannot make its way in by the window from the the passage and basement. Fear of a draught from a window open at the top leads to that most peruicious of draughts along the floor and draughts along the floor and about the ankles. Ventilation is of vital importance but it is necessary by night as well as by day. Every body ought to sleep with the window open and the bedroom ought to be as fresh in the morning as when it is entered at night. I believe-it is a merconjecture, of course—that if we all alept with oper windows the mortality from consumption would be reduced by one-half from this alone."

From all of which it appears that freedom from tuberculous disease is best insured by having fresh and dustless air to breathe and boiled milk to drink.

## Five Acres of Paris.

The report of Mr. FERDINAND W. PECK, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposi tion of 1900, presents in detail the space that will be available to exhibitors from the United States, including the Government, The allotments for the several lines of exhibits, in the order of space importance, are

ė		100
	shown by this table:	
e	Equare Fee	
t	Machinery and electricity	48,000
	Agriculture and food products	86,14
	Decoration and furniture	
n	Manufactures annex	17,100
-	Civil engineering and transportation	16,750
6	Textiles	13,00
8	Education and liberal arts	11,40
	Mines and metallurgy	7,70
201	Government building site	7,50
-	Marine transportation, with annex	8,60
e	Forestry and fisheries, with annex	5,45
e	Chemical industries.	4 10
	Ventilating apparatus	4,024
Ċ	Horticulture	3,71
	Weather Bureau	2,80
0	Colonization	1,800
в	Army and navy	1,800
1	Social economy	1,16
0	220000	-
	Total	110,08
	This is about flow source. It does no	

This is about five acres. It does not include the space for American fine arts exhibits, not yet assigned.

The treatment of our country and its prospective exhibitors at Paris by the Frenchmen running the Exhibition of 1900 is likely to be liberal, friendly and courteous, as has been the case in the past. The modern Gaul is at his best when receiving the world at Paris on such occasions of display and international comparison as his genius organizes from time to time. He profits by our going, and we profit by going, and mutual bows and pleasing smiles accompany the exchange of opportunities for advantage. By the time this show opens, the general atmosphere of Paris will be pleasanter for Americans in some respects than it has been since last May.

So American enterprise and skill and energy in the arts and trades may prepare to move in and occupy the five scres which are to be ours in the heart of Paris in the year 1900. This is another chance for national expansion, and a good one-

# The East Channel.

With the presence at Washington of a notably strong delegation representing the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the steamship companies and the Board of Marine Underwriters of New York, headed by ex-Mayor STRONG, it may fairly be said that the prospect of interesting Congress in the improvement of the ship channels of this port was never better than now. Indeed, just before the adjournment of the House for the holidays, Mr. BURTON, the Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, before which these delegates are to appear, secured by unanimous consent the passage of a resolution calling upon the War Department for a report on that subject recently made by Gen. WILLIAM LUD-Low of the Engineer Corps.

The proposals under consideration for the southern entrance to New York harbor include the improvement of all the existing channels, including the Main Channel, the Swash and Gedney's, but the special point of interest just now is a plan to make the East Channel the main highway of commerce hereafter. This last forms the subject of Gen. Ludlow's report, and hence of Congressman WARD's resolution which the House has passed. Mr. CUMMINGS's bill has also been before the House committee

for some time. The main feature of the Ludlow survey and plan is to provide a waterway 1,500 feet wide and 35 feet deep, at mean low water, along the line of the present East Channel. The distance to be improved, in order to open the East Channel to deep water, is, we believe, about a mile and a half. The cost would not be very great, since dredging can be done now far cheaper than it was during the improvements of the main ship channel several years ago. But even should it cost from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000, which is understood to be Gen. LUDLOW's estimate, this would be a slight expense compared with the enormous advantages thereby gained to commerce, in

which the whole country would share. To begin with, large vessels would save about five miles each time they entered and left the harbor, because while from the point of intersection of the Main Channel with the East Channel to their respective mouths the former is eleven miles long, the latter is only six miles. Again, the new channel would be deep enough for all ships, at all times, which is not the case with the Main Channel now. The latter, in places, is only 30 feet deep at low water, and yet there are vessels to-day that draw 32 feet, so that if fully loaded they must time themselves to reach the bar at high tide. It is mentioned, by way of illustration, that the Hamburg-American line alone has two new ships of 32 feet draught, and is build-

ing two others. Again, the new East Channel, besides being shorter, will be straight, and this is an important point. As modern vessels increase in tonnage they increase in length, especially where great speed is to be kept up, and the sharp turns in the Main Channel are recognized as great objections to it, and even an element of peril, in the case of long ships. It has been suggested, as a drawback to the straightless of the East Channel, that it might be clogged by the formation of sand bars, particularly as the tidal currents do not rush through there as they do through Gedney's Channel, which latter may perhaps be called

the natural channel of the harbor. But this would not be regarded by engineers as an offset to the great advantages already spoken of, because, in any case, a couple of dredges communication of consumption. To render | could be kept at work in maintaining the depth fixed upon, and, with the greatly decreased cost of dredging, it would be relatively a small additional expense. The statistics of groundings make it imperative that this new channel should be opened and

kept open.

Indeed, it is thought probable that the New York delegation will advocate for the new channel a width of 2,000 feet and a depth of 40 feet, in order to provide for the needs of many years to come. In this recommendation they may be able to rely upon the report of a special Board of Engineers, composed of Col. ROBERT, Lieut .-Col. RAYMOND and Major ADAMS, which was appointed to examine the Ludlow survey and to make additional suggestions in regard to it. It is probable that the dimenslons proposed by Gen. LupLow will be the very minimum urged. It is also hoped that improvements will be made in the Main and Swash channels, and in that case the former and the new East Channel would make two principal highways available for the vast commerce of this port.

# A Look Ahead.

A few years ago a little pamphlet called "A Look Ahead" was in circulation. It had been reprinted from the magazine in which it first appeared, and subsequently, we believe, it was included in a book. Here are two sentences from "A Look Ahead" which are still interesting:

"The American people are faverable to the exten sion of national boundaries. No svil but great good has come from every succeeding addition to their

The author of "A Look Ahead" was and is Mr. Andrew Carnegie. He is scared when he looks ahead now, but the American people are not. They are still favorable to the extension of their national boundaries and they have not forgotten that great good has come from each addition to their territory. As Mr. CARNEGIE said. "They are used to territorial expansion."

## Secretary Bliss.

After having been a member of the McKinley Cabinet the Hon. Cornelius Newton BLISS returns to New York as a private citizen with a reputation that any public man may well envy. The comparatively short time of Mr. BLISS'S services in Washington included events that made it surpass ten years of ordinary service in its test of qualifications for such high office as his, and it will be to Mr. BLISS'S lasting credit and satisfaction that throughout it all he was a faithful friend and resolute supporter of American interests as they are now understood by the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens.

All honor to Cornelius Newton Bliss whose sterling patriotism and clearness of sight into the great national affairs with which he has been officially concerned give him rightfully a place among the publie men of America to whom is due the general admiration and gratitude!

# Slandering Our Exports.

The proposed inspection at our ports of German products sent to this country, as provided for in Senator Mason's resolution. would be salutary if it brought to their senses the German public men and newspapers that for several years have aimed to hamper our trade with the empire by misrepresentation and unjust legislation. The Agrarian party, through its orators and press, is mainly responsible for the outery against American meats and other products. Noone is wronged when a nation, by all honorable means, seeks to safeguard the business interests of its people. But attacks upon foreign commerce are base when they stoop to deliberate misrepresentation of the goods which foreign merchants offer for sale.

We have not been the only targets for the somewhat hysterical assaults of the Agrarians. In 1895 the German Chamber of Commerce sent a protest to the Reichstag against the Agrarian outcry in opposition to Argentina's wheat and tanning bark. The Chamber asserted that if the proposed prohibitive tariff against these products was adopted Germany's export trade to La Plata River would be ruined. Last year the Agrarian newspapers were proclaiming that Russian cereals, which comprise a large part of Germany's grain imports were of bad quality and every pound contained millions of bacteria.

The most persistent and vociferous op position, however, has been directed against American exports. The public is warned against beetles or moths that lurk in American apples with apparent designs on home-grown fruit; against the diseases invited by the rash person who partakes of our canned meats and the enterio disorders that follow the consumption of our improperly prepared dried apples. "Is it not well known," shrieked an Agrarian newspaper, a while ago," that a horse slaughterer of Long Island City for years worked up 6,000 diseased horses annually into corned beef and for warded the stuff to Antwerp?" All last year the German Agrarian press was discrediting the competency of meat inspection in this country and doing its best to kill our meat trade in the German Empire, ignoring the fact that Germany imports food products simply because her farmers do not supply her needs.

The United States is entitled to fair play in its commercial relations. We have no grievance if we fall to meet honora ble competition in the markets; but misrepresentation has no part in fair business rivalry, and if it becomes a national or party policy it is likely to prove a boom erang.

Mr. BAILEY of Texas has a certain big way of loing small things.—Bultimore American. Don't be too hard on Mr. BAILEY. The trouble with him is that, standing on a revolutionary platform, he is trying to grope his way back to the noble and rigid creed of Democracy as it was in the long ago. Yet the young Demoeratic leader never seems to lose the appear-ance of sincerity in his partisan loyalty to Bryanfam, even though that includes the bra-

zen fraud of free silver.

Kaiser WILHELM'S bulldozing tactics against the smaller German princes has aroused opposition in all sorts of unexpected quarters in Germany. The Almanach de Gotha. which prides itself on being a purely statistical record, in the preface to the new edition for 1869 complains that "attempts, worded sometimes in threatening tones," have been made to subvert its impartiality and make it subserve private ends in its genealogical statements. These it has resisted, and "has once more been able to protect the weak against attacks that seemed unjustifiable."

An examination of the book shows that the Lippe-Biesterfeld family retains its place as the ruling family of Lippe among the sovereign houses. A startling innovation, bearing in

mind that the Almanach is a German production, printed in Germany, is the insertion for the first time among the sovereigns of the Dukes of Brunswick-Luneburg of the Guelph family. The Duke of CUMBERLAND is represented in the article as the reigning Duke, a full genealogical justification of his title being As the Brunswick question must be settled at once, owing to the resignation of the appointed Begent, the position taken by the Almanach de Gotha cannot be otherwise than annoying to the Prussian authorities.

The President of the Board of Health has found it desirable to issue a "public statement" under his hand and seal on the sanitary phases of "so-called grip or whatever it might be called, either influenza or anything else." President Munphy auggests a sinjater relation between grip and asphalt, and says boldly: " I should like to have the opinion of these scientific gentlemen, who now talk so freely of grip and other diseases, whether they have ever thought of the effect of the asphalt pavement that so poultices our streets, what those ef-For his own part President Mun-PHY does not hesitate to state his conclusions

"A heat comes from the asphalt pavement in summor and it becomes soft. Have the physicians of New York ever investigated that, and if it becomes soft and odor arises from it then, what are the effect of it in winter?"

Here is an important matter which the voluble scientific gentlemen, the free-speaking phy sicians, have overlooked. If the view of Presi dent MURPHY is correct, how close is the connection between grip and asphalt!

But it is true that the most virulent epidemic of grip in New York occurred when few streets were asphalted.

The appointments of aides for Gov. Boosn VELT's staff are manifestly founded on a single desire to preserve and promote the best interests of the National Guard. Political favortism does not appear. Who the Adjutant General will be has not yet been announced but if he should chance to be Major AVERY D Andrews, so generally spoken of, the appointment will perfectly fit the sound policy upon which Col. ROOSEVELT has addressed himself respecting the militia.

Horson's exploit at Santiago brought glory to him and honor to the naval service. The memory of it is in danger of being smothered in kisses, and to prevent this foolish and indelicate misfortune, it will be well if the Administration sees that Hobson goes to the region of Hong Kong, according to rumor, and leaves the girls behind.

## ART NOTES.

The Boudin Exhibition at Durand-Ruel's A talented painter of marine views and landscapes, Louis Eugène Boudiu, died in Paris last year and a collection of fifty of his works in oil is on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel galleries, Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. Puvis de Chavannes and Boudin were born the same year, 1824, and died within three nonths of each other. They were warm friends, and a picture which Boudin gave to Puvis will be sold in the collection of the latter artist's effects at Paris in February. It is a fine work and may bring 3,000 francs or even 4,000, but the picture which Puvis gave to Boudin in exchange has already been purchased by Mr. Durand-Ruel for 30,000 francs. It is a complete study for the well-known picure, "Le Pauvre Pecheur," and the difference in money value to-day has no more significance than that one is in vogue and the other is not. Boudin has not very many admirers, but his works are highly appreciated by some amateurs. Painters like them for their sincerity, their truth to nature, and their unaffected technical style. It would not be just to call Boudin a master, nor even a great painter, but his was one of the most genuine talents in the modern French school, and all his work bears the stamp of individuality. He painted no very large canvases, and his pictures are mostly transcripts from nature. They consist of views in ports and along shore in great part, with ships and boats. His skies are remarkably luminous and full of subtle but hardy quality of color,

In the present collection, "Port of Portrieux." No. 5, an excellent example of Boudin's charming handling of grays: "The Port of Trouville t Low Tide," No. 7, with boats keeled over and masts aslant and houses on the quays beyond; "The Port of Bordeaux at Sunset," No. 15, with the most temperate use of yellows and pink but a sky of fine luminous quality; Ouay at Villefranche," No. 36, and "View of the Port of St. Valery on the Somme." No. 32, may be pointed out as among he finest, most complete and satisfactory pictures. A comparative failure may be seen in "The Basin of Fécamp," No. 49, one of the most recently painted of the pictures here exhibited (1894). "The Basin of the Eure, Port of Havre at Sunrise," No. 14, is agreeable in color, but by no means convincing in effect. An enjoyable landscape is the Etaples," No. 24, and there is frank painting, good color and atmosphere in "The Canals of St. Valery on the Somme," No. 37, an effect of moonrise with the luminary in the centre of the composition. "Cows Near a River " No. 21, is the only cattle piece in the collection. and it is a good one. They are not common although Boudin painted them at times and he made hundreds of drawings of cattle. Every picture in the exhibition, whatever its excellence or its faults, shows a love for and interes nature. The artist's sincerity is apparent

in all of them. A collection of rare sacerdotal embroideries of the seventeenth century of Spanish origin is on exhibition at the rooms of Georges Glaenzer & Co., 33 East Twentieth street. They are of the most elaborate workmanship, and must delight the eye of the artist. With these fine pieces are shown some rare objects of art of various kinds. An Italian fan of about the eighteenth century, painted with figures; a tiny statuette in gold and silver, not more than an inch and a half in height, of modern French execution; two Spanish chatelains hooks of wrought gold and rough stones set in the designs, some clocks and metal work, are the most interesting things. They have been picked up here and there in the past few years and seen together they form an attractive display.

The Sunday hours at the Tissot exhibition have been changed, and the American Art Galleries are now open Sunday afternoons from . to 6. The weekday hours are 9 A. M. to 6 P. M The exhibition will be open on Christmas and New Year's Day.

# Santa Claus.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A year ago, in a very beautiful editorial, THE SUN answered a little girl's question as to the existence of Santa Claus. The interest of your paper in this subject prompt me to call your attention to the outrageous presumpon of certain teachers in the public schools in New York and Brooklyn.

A day or two ago a little boy in the fourth primary grade of school No. 89, 184th street, came home crying and between his sobs managed to tell his nother that his teacher had told the class that day that there was no such thing as a Santa Claus, and she wrote it upon the blackboard, so all the children ould see it.

I wonder if this teacher has been instructed by the School Commissioners to teach this sort of thing and to rob the children of their childhood? Perhaps these superannuated old maids and awfully learned invenile teachers never were children Some people, it seems, can't stand it to see others

happy, and they take a Satanic delight in trying to make everybody clse as miscrable as themselves. NEW YORK, Dec. 20. THE CHILDREN'S PHIEND,

Scribner's Magazine for January opens with Col. Roosevelt's story of the "Bough Enders," the first part describing the raising of the regiment. Mr. Richard Harding Davis tells a story about a "Fever Ship;" Mr. Sidney Colvin provides the first install ment of the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson; Mr. Cable begins a novel called "The Entomologist," and Capt. Cairnee, R. A., Major Stuart Wortley, E. A. Mrs. Moulton. Miss Wharton, Mr. Richard Hovey, and Mr. Cossiett Smith afford some of the other PREACHER SELECTED BY LOT.

An Interesting Mennoulte Ceremony in

Pennsylvania Church READING, Pa., Dec. 21.-The old Mennonite Church at Millersville, Lancaster county, conamed a strangely garbed congregation rester day, the occasion being the selection by lot of a pastor to succeed the late Rev. Mr. Brubaker. The Menponites select their preachers from their own sect and immediate flock. The men are close Bible students, and nearly all of them are able to do some preaching or exhorting upon short notice. As the spirit moves them, they announce their willingness to preach whenever the congregation is in need of any one to fill the bill.

For Mr. Brubaker's place there were quite's number of volunteers who stood ready, if called on by the congregation, directed by the Lord, to preach. At least 500 old-fashioned vehicles were tied around the meeting house that had brought together the members of the congre-Bisnop Isaac Eby was in charge, a renerable looking patriarch of wide infinence He was assisted by the Revs. Benjamin Hertzler, John Landis, Benjamin Lehman, Abraham

let was assisted by the Nevs. Benjamin Hertzlet. John Landis. Benjamin Lehman. Abraham
Herr and Abraham Wilmer. About twentyRive ministers of the Memonite persuasion
were present, but did not take active part. The
preacher to be selected was to serve two opegregations, and the nominations of candidates
were made about three weeks ago. Each member can nominate a brother by writing his name
on a card and handing it to the Bishop. Any
suitable brother is eligible.

There were fourteen nominations, but only
twelve presented themselves to be examined
before the 190 people present.

The nominees, clad in their plain homespun
clothing, came forward for examination as to
character and lesyning. All passed successfully...Then each answered 'yes.' that he was
willing to abide by the outcome of the choosing by lot, as directed by the Lord. Then
Bishop Eby preached a sermon on the duty of
the ministry and gave advice to aid the one
who was yet to be chosen. The twelve candidates had seats about the pulpit. The Bishop,
after a hymn and a prayer for divine guidance,
then took twelve small Bibles and handed
them to the Revs. Herr and Wilmer. He also
gave them a small slip of white paper. They
were instructed to go into an anteroom and
securely place the paper in one of the Bibles.
This they did. The Hibles were then brought
in and placed on a table in front of the candidates and well mixed up. One by one the candidates arose and stepped forward, selected a
Bible and took his seat.

When all had their Bibles the Bishop, amid
great solemnity, proceeded to examine each
applicant's Bible. The second Bible examined, held by Daniel N. Lehman, contained the
alip of paper. Bishop Eby greeted him corlialiv and kissed him with the 'Holy Kiss' and
ummediately proceeded to ordain him. Hallelujahs followed, and the Rev. Mr. Lehman's
family rejoiced. He is a farmer and at one
time taught school. His father was chosen a
minister in the same wav. The new preacher
begins his ministry at once.

# YALE FUNDS NOT INVOLVED.

The Failure of the Mason Firm in Chicago Doesn't Affect the University.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 21.-President Dwight of Vale University is confident that the institution endowment funds will not suffer in the least from the failure of the Chicago law firm of which Edward G. Mason was senior partner. Mr. Mason was a member of the Yale corporation, and as such had been intrusted with the charge of looking after some of Yale's investments in the Northwest. At the Yale treasury department to-day it was said that Mr. Mason had had charge of no recent Yale investments.

had had charge of no recent Yale investments, and that the securities for all former investments were held at Yale. It was declared that Mr. Mason had in his possession at his death absolutely no Yale securities.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Henry B. Mason. of the law firm of Mason Brothers, sets at rest any uneasiness that might prevail concerning the funds. at Yale University. "No college funds," said he, "were ever in our possession for general investment. It was only when we submitted a specific loan and the securities had been investigated by the treasurer of the university and accepted by him as satisfactory, and the title had been found to be good that money was sent to us. Even then it was only the amount of that specific loan, and in return we sent all the loan papers to the treasurer of the university. There was no opportunity for losing college funds or involving them in any complications."

Henry E. Mason, son of the late Edward G. Mason and nephew of Henry B. Mason, corroborated the statement of his uncle. "We have not a dollar in our possession that belongs to Yale University," he said. "We have made loans for Yale, but we never held any funds awaiting investment. After the loans were negotiated the money was sent to us by the treasurer of the University, to whom a full accounting was always made."

## TO AWAIT PRESSIA'S ACTION. Superintendent of Insurance Payn a Be-

liever in Reciprocity. Louis F. Pavn. State Superintendent of In surance, gave a hearing yesterday to representatives of Prussian fire insurance compa nies which wish to do business in this State. The Aachen and Munich Company and the Prussian National Insurance Company were represented. The first had a license to do business refused to it a year ago owing to difficulties encountered by American life insurance companies doing business in Prussla. E. R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, who appeared for the Aachen and Munich Company, declared that the difficulties in the way of American life companies doing business in Prussla had been practically removed.

companies doing business in Prussia had been practically removed.

It was stated by Superintendent Payn that he understood the Prussian Government had sent representatives to this country to examine into the accuracy of statements filed by the American companies which wished to do business in Prussia. Under the circumstances, he said, he thought the applications of the Prussian companies were premature, but that as soon as the Prussian authorities gave tangible evidence that they were no longer opposed to American companies doing business in Prussia, he would take steps to admit the Prussian companies. It was agreed to take an adjournment pending the action of the Prussian Government.

#### Money-Making in Japan. From the Independent

The contempt for money and trade, characteristic of Japan, has lost much of its force. Merchants have risen in social standing and have even been ad vanced to the peerage. Indeed, Mr. Fukurawa, the most influential educator in the empire, declares that it is every man's first duty to make money, in order to increase the power of the nation. Newspa pers abound in commercial statistics, and magazi are largely devoted to industrial top ant fact that a wealthy merchant, Mr. Okura, recently gave \$500,000 for the establishment of commercial college. He had intended to found a school for the children of the poor, but was dissuaded by Marquis Ito. This was the more note worthy in that it was the first gift for public purposes made by a private individual in Japan.

#### The Brewers to the Rescue. From the Wine and Spirit Gazette.

A decided stand for the Monroe doctrine and against the un-American policy of expansion and imperialism, taken by the brewers of the country will strike a sympathetic chord in the breasts of all true Americans who are opposed to such a policy.

What Will the Harvest Be From the Richmond Times. McKinley has planted the seed for some great Georgia watermelons next season.

#### The Hobson Case. Here's a theme for mournful stanzas,

Hobson's getting baid ! Girls of Illinois and Kansas, Will you be enthralled When you hear that he's fated To be sadly depilated? Can a hero, hairless-puted, Kissable be called?

Vainly you may con mnémonies Over "ada" you've seen -Send him capillary tonics, Ear rum, vaseline, Fanr shamboos and hair-restorers-Lovely, osculant adorers ! Better far become ignorers Of a bald head's sheen.

No. there are no druggists' pestles That may cores prepare; Hobson may raise Spanish vessels He can't raise more bair. Paldness is beyond redomption roce may not claim exemption. Hobsen's choice seen must be emptior Of a wig to wear.

Or, when 1000 passes, Little girls may hear How their grandmothers - when lasses Out of teens a year, Bery after bevy rushing, And poor Hobson almost ernabing Eissed him igrandma will be blushi

On his bald aput, dear !"

PRESIDENT HURBELL'S PARENELL

School Board Decides Not to Advance At the close of the last regular meeting of the School Board for this year, held vesterday, Charles Bulkiey Hubbell, whose term of omes as President of the board and whose service

of nine years as a School Commissioner enwith the year, rend an address of farewell and of thanks to his associates and assistants during his term of service, reciting some of the changes and improvements which have occurred in the school system since 1889. Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson spoke for the board in praise of President Hubbell's services to the schools, and moved resolutions of thanks which were unanimously adopted and spread upon the minutes. The board will hold one more meeting, a special one, on Dec. 30, to close up all the business of the year.

Thaddeus Moriarity, appointed by the Mayor on Dec. 9 to succeed Hugh J. Kelly, resigned, took his place as a Commissioner yesterlay and William H. Hirsh was announced to serva as Inspector of Schools in place of Thomas F Keating, who failed to qualify after his appoint.

Reating, who failed to qualify after his appointment.

The board then adopted resolutions proposed by the Hy-Laws Committee, declaring that any further salary increases for teachers are inexpedient and withdrawing recommendations for such increases for lack of means.

Commissioner Kelly's resignation made necessary the election of a new delegate to the Central School Board. Commissioner Burlingham was chosen.

Miles O'Brien, the recently appointed Tammany Commissioner, announced that several persons had asked him why, with 300 vacancies in the schools, many capable applicants for teachers' positions are refused.

Since I became a Commissioner I have been anxious to learn why this is," he said, "and I am unable to find out. I have two letters from prominent men mentioning a number of lady teachers who have applied for places in vain, showing their qualifications, and asking why they were refused. I should like to have the clerk read them, leaving out all names."

Superintendent Jasper said there were only thirty regular vacancies, but twenty substitute vacancies which, with an average sub list of 250, left 300 unfilled positions.

There were objections to reading the letters, and they were withdrawn. Commissioner Burlingham invited Mr. O'Brien to attend the nex meeting of the Teachers Supply Committee, to find out the workings of the appointment system. Mr. O'Brien accepted.

## WILLIAM LANE O'NEILL EXONERATED. The Lawyer's Respectability Was Not Questioned by The Sun.

In January, 1893, THE SUN published reports of certain proceedings by one J. W. Lang against Lawyer William Lane O'Neill of this city, and THE SUN gave at some length an account of the matter, which THE SUN received through the usual channels. The proceedings against Mr. O'Neill were subsequently dis-missed and he was honorably discharged. In dismissing the proceedings the presiding Judge, the Hon, Randolph B. Martine, said:

These proceedings must have been brought under a misapprehension. It is to measurprise how such proceedings could have been brought. It was improper to bring them. It is

brought. It was improper to bring them. It is not an easy matter to understand it. The defendant, Mr. O'Neill, is entitled to have them dismissed. It is to be regretted that they were ever brought, and, in view of the circumstances, the proceedings are dismissed and the defendant is honorably discharged."

And, in an article, published on Sept. 7, 1894, in The Sun, concerning a certain political meeting, after noticing the speech of Mr. W. Iane O'Neill, the reporter at the end of the statement said: "Here Mr. O'Neill, exhausted by his efforts, sat down," and the reporter added a remark as to the "respectable element" at that meeting, which was, perhaps, somewhat ambiguous, and may, possibly, seem, on critical examination, to bear an interpretation uncomplimentary to Mr. O'Neill. The Sun desires to state that, in this remark, it did not, in any way, intend to imply that Mr. O'Neill was not one of the respectable element present at that meeting, and his respectability was not called in question by The Sun.

THE BUFFALO POSTMASTERSHIP.

Three Rival Delegations in Washington, Each Accompanied by Its Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- A three-cornered fight is on in Washington for the appointment of Postmaster of Buffalo. Three rival delegations are in town, each accompanied by its candidate for the office. The leading candidates are Dr. Samuel G. Dorr. Treasurer of the Erie County Republican Committee; William Coulson and Reuben J. Getz. The interesting feature of the fight is that Representative feature of the fight is that Representative Mahany of Buffalo is opposed to his colleague from the city. Representative Alexander, and has at different times advocated two different candidates for the office. Just now he appears to be in faver of Coulson, and presented his candidate to the President this morning. He was until recently for Getz, who is said to have supplied him liberally with funds to use in his late unsuccessful campaign for reflection. Representative Alexander, Senator Platt, and the members of the Eric County Republican Committee are for Dorr. George E. Matthews, a personal friend of President McKinley and a power in the politics of western New York, is power in the politics of western New York, is here in the interest of Getz. There is also sharp contest over the appointment of Ap-praiser of the Port. The rival candidates ar State Senator Seibert and C. S. Hill.

# MR, SEARLES'S RETIREMENT.

Ill Health Prompts Him to Give Up Another Important Business Post.

A letter from John E. Searles was read at a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Western National Bank, in which he stated that he would decline a reflection to the directory o the bank at the annual meeting on Jan. 10. Ili health is the reason given. This means that the directors will have to elect a new President, Mr. Searles being now the President of the bank. Mr. Searles has already announced his retirement from the directory and as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Attorney - General Griggs to-day transmitted to Congress the work of the commission appointed by authority of an act of Congress, charged with the codification of the laws, other than criminal, of codincation of the laws, other than criminal, of the district of Alaska, and with the framing of a code of procedure. The duty which the com-mittee has sought to perform is a codification of the laws of Oregon, which were extended over Alaska by the act of May 17, 1884, so far as the same were applicable and not in conflict with the laws of the United States. The com-mittee finds that the laws of Oregon are de-ficient in certain provisions, and sections have

#### Consul at Ghent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The President to-day

ominated Richard Lebert of Colorado to be Consul at Ghent. Mr. Lebert is now Surveyor General of Colorado, having been appointed last year by President McKinley. He is about 44 years old and was born in New York State, where at the age of 14 he entered the service of the Luke Eric and Western road at Buffalo, remaining with it until he went to Colorado to engage in mining. He was elected Justlee of the Peace for Aranahoe county and later was elected County Clerk. His term as County Clerk expired just provious to his appointment as Surveyor-General. last year by President McKinley. He is about

New Mexico Again Seeking Statehood

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Although the House Committee on Territories has already, this Congress, voted against reporting a bill to admit New Mexico into the Union as a State, the mit New Mexico into the Union as a State, the recent Republican victory in the Territory has caused a revival of the movement to secura statehood. Representative Broderick of Kan-nass introduced a bill on the subject, and to-day the Committee on Territories heard former Delegate Catron in support of the measure, After adjournment Chairman Knox said he did not believe the committee would reverse is former action.

Book Once Owned by Sampson and Schley NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.- As Prof. R. Prentiss, professor of astronomy at Rutgers College, was glancing over a copy of Herschell's Outlines of Astronomy" the other day, he chanced to notice on the fly leaf the following

mames: William T. Samuson, Oct 1, 1859."

"W. Scott Schley, Lt. U. S. Navy."

The book was purchased at a second hand book store in Washington many years ago, but Prof. Prentiss had never before noticed the natics on the fly leaf.

# Library Gift to Phillips Exeter.

EXECUR. N. H., Dec. 21. At a meeting of the loard of Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academ 7 a letter was read from Edward F. Rice of Boxton offering to give a library of 4,000 volumes of literature to the school, providing a suitable building for it would be creeted. The trustees voted to creet a lire proof building, to cost upt less than \$100,000.